

MURPHY HAS 10-SECOND SESSION WITH WILSON

Interview Lasted While Boss Said "I Congratulate You," and Received Thanks.

O'GORMAN TO SUBMIT LIST

Will Not Recommend Any One Individual for Offices Nor Mention Tammany Backing of Job Hunters.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 7.—Charles Francis Murphy, who blithely admits that he is still the Democratic boss of New York, despite Governor Sulzer's proclamation that he is the only ill-white leader, had a ten-second conference with President Wilson this afternoon in the Green Room of the White House. The conference consisted of Mr. Murphy's shaking the President's hand and telling him how glad he was to see him in the White House, and of the President's courteous reply of "Thank you."

It was the first time that the President and Murphy had met since the day at the Syracuse fair, last September, when Mr. Wilson snubbed the Tammany chieftain, even going so far as to leave the luncheon table—Murphy being among those at it—before the meal had been served. That was the day that Mr. Wilson put an end to Murphy's aspirations to renounce Mr. Dix.

The apparent purpose of the meeting between the President and Murphy to-day was to have the news spread broadcast in the Empire State that, despite what little differences may have existed, the latter was not "in as bad" as some people might imagine.

Murphy Among the "Also Present."

There was one thing, however, that spoiled the intended effect of the meeting, and that was that it was a public one. Murphy simply being one of a half dozen Tammany men and their wives who called to pay their respects to the President.

In addition to Mr. Murphy the delegation included John H. McCooey, Murphy's representative in Brooklyn; Thomas Smith, secretary of Tammany; "Phil" Donohue, Nicholas J. Hayes and Representative John J. Fitzgerald.

"I want to congratulate you, Mr. Wilson, on your being here," was Murphy's little speech when he shook hands with the President.

"Thank you," was the President's illuminating response, and the conference was ended.

Murphy was in the best of spirits when he and the members of his party left here for New York on the Congressional Limited at 1 o'clock.

A good many of the Democratic patriots in New York, willing and able to serve the country in some good job or other, were disappointed to learn to-day that United States Senator James A. O'Gorman is not going to present to the President the name of one particular man for any of the big places at his disposal and to ask for his appointment on the ground that he has the backing of the "organization."

On the contrary, it was said to-day that the Junior Senator from New York will submit three or four names for each of the big places and leave it for the President to take his choice. The mere fact that the "organization" wants a particular man named, it was said, will not carry the weight it did in the "good old days."

No Patronage for Sulzer.

Senator O'Gorman's position as chief patronage dispenser for New York was settled at the conference on Wednesday night at the Shoenberg. Governor Sulzer was present at the conference, and so were Murphy, Norman E. Mack, John H. McCooey, William Fitzpatrick and Thomas Smith, and the result of the two-hour conference was a definite understanding as to how the patronage was to be distributed. The plan as agreed on, was that the "organization" was to play an important part in it. It consists of the Democratic Representatives turning over to Senator O'Gorman their selections for the various places, the Senator in turn submitting them to the President. When a district is represented by a Republican the state committee will make the recommendation.

Dudley Field Malone, who has been prominently mentioned for Collector of the Port of New York, has an appointment with the President to-morrow morning, which may be followed by an interesting announcement. "Big Bill" Edwards and Senator Franklin O. Roosevelt are also candidates for the place.

Colonel John R. Dunlop called at the White House to-day to ask the President to make a speech at the Jefferson Day banquet in New York on April 12. Mr. Wilson has already said that he will make no public speeches for at least six months, but Colonel Dunlop is hopeful that he will change his mind.

MURPHY BACK, SMILING

"Had Pleasant Talk with President," He Declares.

The face illuminated with a radiant smile, Charles F. Murphy returned to his home last night. He had been received by President Wilson at the White House in the afternoon. It had put him in such good spirits that the fact that the train was an hour late was not able to disturb

LANE A FIREBRAND TO PROTECT INDIANS

New Secretary of Interior Tells Big Chiefs He Will Guard Them Against Human Wolves.

Washington, March 7.—Seventy Indians, representing all the tribes in the country and including twenty-seven chiefs, called on Secretary Lane at the Interior Department to-day. In the party were many of the wealthiest tribesmen, and it was said their aggregate wealth would total \$300,000,000.

Secretary Lane assured his visitors they could depend on him to look after their interests and protect them from wolves, particularly wolves of the human species. "I know the plains and I know the mountains, and I know the big game country," said the Secretary. "I want you to feel always that you have in me one who is devoted to your interests. You know that I stand here as the voice and with the hand of the great man in the White House. He loves to do justice above all things. He will see that justice is done you."

"Most of the big game in your country and in mine—the Western country—such

as the buffalo, the elk and the antelope, has gone. There are just a few wolves left. When I have been hunting I have made a fire which protected me against wolves at night, and there was always some man in the party who would watch so that he could throw a firebrand out to scare them off. I have been chosen by the big chief in the White House to sit up and watch and to keep them as far away from you as I can."

The Secretary's words were received with exclamations of approval, and Plenty Coups, head chief of the Crow tribe, responded.

Presenting his daughter of eight to the Indians, Secretary Lane said:

"This is my little girl—my daughter, Nancy. She shakes hands with you as a wampum of good faith between us."

After the Secretary and Miss Nancy had personally greeted each of the Indians, Plenty Coups nodded approvingly and remarked: "When I go I will leave a little present for the little daughter."

his good humor. However, he could not be described as "bubbling over" with pleasure, as he was as taciturn as ever.

"I have seen the President and had a pleasant talk with him," was all that he would consent to say about his White House call.

The impression is that Mr. Murphy is well pleased at the plan for handling patronage that has been arranged, whereby Senator O'Gorman will act as the representative of the state organization in presenting names recommended by it for appointment. He feels that this will preserve that leadership that has returned to him since the enforced retirement of Governor Sulzer after a brief term, arranged by the Governor himself.

John H. McCooey, the Kings County leader, who returned with Mr. Murphy, is equally satisfied. He professes to believe that the appointment of Representative Redfield as Secretary of Commerce was a recognition of his organization. How he can look on it in that way is hard to say, except that Mr. Redfield ran for Congress on the regular Democratic ticket.

Others in the Murphy party were Philip F. Donohue, Thomas F. Smith, James K. McGuire, the Syracuse leader, and C. Gordon Reel, who was removed as State Superintendent of Highways by Governor Sulzer yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Reel at the station stated that he had nothing to say about his removal, as he had received no official notice of the action of the Governor.

MORAL COMPETITION PLEA

Trade Combinations Necessary, Says Book Trust Counsel.

Washington, March 7.—The necessity of combinations in this era of "moralized competition" was the burden of the argument made to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States by John G. Milburn in behalf of the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, the so-called "book trust."

The only way "moralized competition" could be attained, Mr. Milburn told the court, "was to allow the existence of trade combinations which could lay down rules to prevent the improper things which marked the days before the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions." He contended this had been the purpose of the combination of the book publishers, magazine publishers and the wholesale and retail booksellers. He declared that department stores threatened to ruin the book and magazine business unless the trade organized to prevent it. These stores, he contended, had seized upon books and magazines for advertising purposes, reducing the price even below cost in order to impress the public with the idea that everything they sold was likewise reduced.

Wallace Macfarlane, representing a New York department store seeking to break up the combination, contended that the object of the "trust" was not to protect the trade, but to keep up the retail price to the public so that the publishers could reap more profit at wholesale.

Chief Justice White interrupted the remarks of Mr. Milburn to ask how he met the argument that when a publisher or wholesaler had no property right in it which permitted him to say how the retailer should sell it. Mr. Milburn replied that in the present case the books were copyrighted and the copyright laws gave the publisher the right to fix the conditions under which his goods could be sold.

The argument was the outcome of a suit brought by a New York department store to enjoin the American Publishers' Association, said to be composed of publishers of 75 per cent of the books in the United States, and the American Booksellers' Association, said to be composed of a large majority of the wholesale and retail booksellers of the country, from the enforcement of certain contracts which, it was contended, prohibited the selling of books to dealers who sold them to the public at less than an established price.

The New York courts held the contracts valid as to copyrighted books.

OIL DISSOLUTION DOUBTED

Wilson's Attorney General to Continue Inquiry.

Washington, March 7.—The Standard Oil investigation begun in the Taft administration will be continued by Attorney General McReynolds to determine whether the decree dissolving the corporation has been violated, it was learned to-day. A tentative report by Charles B. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagan, the attorneys in direct charge of the inquiry, is before the new Attorney General, and in a few days he is expected to give specific directions as to how he desires the investigation proceeded.

Messrs. Morrison and Pagan have reported that their investigation so far indicates there is serious doubt whether the combination has been actually dissolved.

Reports concerning the possible reuniting of the Standard Oil dissolution suit were reflected yesterday in a marked weakness of the stocks of the company's former subsidiaries on the curb market. Specialists in these issues said that some of their clients were greatly disturbed and were contemplating the sale of at least part of their holdings.

Standard Oil of New Jersey yesterday sold down from 35 to 33, and has declined 20 points in two days. Standard Oil of New York sold at 62, a decline of 15 points overnight, while others showed even greater reductions.

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WILSON WILL SHARE IN WORK OF CONGRESS

President Expects to Take Active Part in Framing of Important Legislation.

DOESN'T APPROVE RIDERS

Agrees with Taft in Frowning on Class Measures—Intends to Have Few Secrets from the People.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 7.—Although the bars are up against officeholders and their boomers, there will be an "open door" for members of Congress who wish to talk over proposed legislation with President Wilson, as he expects to take an active part in the framing of important legislation during his administration. The President gave this intimation to Senators and Representatives who called to-day.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, conferred with Mr. Wilson to-day and left with a pretty good idea of what the Chief Executive will approve in the way of appropriation measures. Mr. Wilson made it clear that he is strongly adverse to riders on appropriation bills, a scheme developed in the last few years, and that he will disapprove any bill that does not conform with this principle.

The sundry civil bill, which was vetoed by Mr. Taft because it contained a provision virtually exempting labor unions and organizations of farmers from prosecution under the anti-trust law, must be presented to President Wilson minus the provision to which his predecessor objected or it will be vetoed, as a consequence of his determination to force regular legislation. He is vigorously opposed to class legislation and will not deviate from the views expressed by Mr. Taft in his message vetoing the sundry civil bill.

President Wilson may not spend as much time in the President's room in the Capitol as it was announced he would, but he will devote much time to conferring with members of Congress about proposed legislation, and the result will practically be the same.

Wants the People to Know.
Publicity of White House activities, so far as is consistent, will be invited by President Wilson. This was made known to the newspaper men to-day by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, following the Cabinet meeting. Secretary Daniels declared there would be few secrets, and that President Wilson was anxious to let the people know what he was doing.

The other prohibiting officeholders from pressing their claims at the White House has not prevented hundreds of applicants for places from writing to the President. The executive office is deluged with such letters, but they are given no consideration in the White House, all being referred to the proper departments. The number of letters received to-day exceeded 5,000.

The President told visitors to-day that he was inclined to favor the plan of House leaders to confine the special session of Congress to tariff revision. He indicated that while he did not now look for the passage of a currency reform measure at the special session, such a bill might be whipped into shape in the House while the Senate was wrestling with the tariff. This bill would be brought up immediately after Congress convened in regular session in December.

Senators found that Mr. Wilson is observing the courtesies usually extended to them. He called in several Senators and asked if they would object to several appointments he expected to make. It was pointed out that the President does not intend to turn over to his department chiefs the appointment of federal officeholders, particularly to important posts. His order of Wednesday was made to allow department heads to sift out the applications and present to him suitable candidates.

ADMONITIONS TO WILSON
London "Spectator" Points Out President's Opportunities.

London, March 7.—"The Spectator," discussing in an editorial to-day the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, predicts that the United States government under the Democratic regime will not withdraw from its control of the Philippine Islands. The newspaper declares that the existence of the Panama Canal, the safety of which, it says, depends upon the maintenance of peace in the excitable little republics in its neighborhood, reveals the hollowness of the pretence that the United States government has no need to influence the affairs of other countries.

"The Spectator" believes that Mr. Wilson's greatest opportunity to enforce his ideals lies in his accepting a bold and unequivocal interpretation of the Harbinger of Peace treaty and in his putting it into effect. It suggests that Mr. Wilson send a message to the Senate declaring that no question of financial advantage to the United States is to be compared with the vital necessity that the Republic's good faith should be above suspicion. Regarding lynching "The Spectator" says:

"A man of high political courage in the Chief Magistracy should stop lynching if America is to retain its title of a civilized country, and passionately do what we love her desire that she should retain it. She must put down lynching. We do not say to marry them (the negroes) or to ask them to dinner, or even to sit in the same cars with them. What we do say is, 'Stop burning them alive.'"

ABOVE UNCLE WOODROW
Wilson's Little Niece Learns Who Made Him President.

Washington, March 7.—Elizabeth Wilson, the eight-year-old daughter of Captain Alfred Wilson and grandniece of President Wilson, received a big box of candy to-day from Chief Justice White, a sequel to an incident in the Presidential reviewing stand on Tuesday. Miss Elizabeth was seated beside the chief justice while the parade was passing. She had been introduced to him and was reciting her proud opinion of the new President.

"I think Uncle Woodrow is the greatest man in the world," she told the chief justice.

"Oh, no," said the chief justice, with a smile, "that can't be. Little Elizabeth turned her golden-haired head upward inquiringly. 'And why is that?' she demanded.

"Because I made him President," laughed the chief justice.

Elizabeth's opinion of the chief justice immediately rose to the zenith of admiration. She struck up an intimate acquaintance with the chief justice, and he sent her the box of candy to-day.

FAVORS WICKERSHAM PLAN
U. P. Dissolution Scheme Approved by Attorney General.

Washington, March 7.—Attorney General McReynolds declared to-day that the plan for dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger worked out by ex-Attorney General Wickersham seemed an excellent solution.

While approving it, he said the protest of the California Railroad Commission had changed the situation so that it was now a question how far the railroad would modify the plan and to what extent they would take the problem out in the courts with the California commission.

McCombs Denies Friction.
Chairman McCombs of the national committee is also in the city, and was in his office yesterday talking over various questions of patronage. In regard to the story that friction has arisen between him and President Wilson because the latter had not followed his advice more closely in making his appointments, Mr. McCombs said:

"There is not any friction, and there will be none. I am perfectly satisfied and am happy. I am, as I always have been, on the best of terms with the President."

Mr. McCombs has made many suggestions, but has never attempted to dictate the appointments of the President. He realizes that in the making of a Cabinet not all the men deserving of honor can be placed. As for the suggestion that he was disappointed because he was not placed in the Cabinet, it is explained that he told the President the day after election that he desired no Cabinet place.

It is more than likely that Mr. McCombs will decline the offer of the Ambassadorship to France, although he is still considering it. The President when he returns to Washington on Monday. From there he will go to Chicago to take a hand in the settlement of the United States Senatorship fight there.

Morgenthau Has No Complaint.
Henry Morgenthau, former chairman of the finance committee of the campaign committee, who was reported as having left Washington in a huff because he failed to get a place in the Cabinet and as having refused a diplomatic post, said last night:

"The statement that I am dissatisfied at not being appointed a member of the Cabinet is absolutely untrue. My friends know that I was one of the first to enlist in the support of Woodrow Wilson, and did so without any desire of reward."

"I deeply deplore that the question of race should have been injected in this matter. I am an American, and stand, as I am sure, President Wilson does, for the principle that each man shall be treated according to his merits, irrespective of race or religion."

"I have not considered any diplomatic mission. Hence, the statement that I criticized the importance of any post is absolutely without foundation."

Some of the friends of Mr. Morgenthau say that while he may not be "dissatisfied" he is at least disappointed at not being placed in the Cabinet. They look upon his mention of the fact that he was one of the first to enlist with Wilson as indicating as much. While it is perfectly true that Mr. Morgenthau is not considering any diplomatic appointment and will not do so, it is said that a foreign post was informally tendered to him.

APPOINTMENT MILL BEGINS
Charles P. Neill Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Washington, March 7.—Announcement of three important appointments was made to-day. Charles P. Neill, who was Commissioner of Labor under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, was nominated as Commissioner of Labor under the new Department of Labor. Mr. Neill was renominated as Commissioner of Labor by President Taft, but failed of confirmation, and under the law has been out of office since February 1.

Daniel C. Roper, of South Carolina, was nominated to be first Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Roper has been clerk to the House Ways and Means Committee and is known as an expert on the tariff.

James I. Blakeslee, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee, will be made Third Assistant Postmaster General.

James A. Fowler, of Knoxville, assistant to the Attorney General, will remain as the "trust" trustee of President Wilson's administration until the summer at least. Attorney General McReynolds announced to-day that Mr. Fowler, at his request, had consented to stay that long.

The resignation of Solicitor General Bullitt, now in the hands of President Wilson, will be accepted within a few days.

OLNEY IN LEAD FOR MISSION TO ENGLAND
Cleveland's Secretary of State Said to Have Excellent Chance, but Others Seek Post.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 7.—Richard Olney, who was Secretary of State in the Cleveland Cabinet, has an excellent chance of becoming Ambassador to Great Britain, according to the gossip among those in touch with what is going on at the White House. Mr. Olney has the advantage of being held in high regard by the President, who has many times expressed his appreciation of the ability of the ex-Secretary of State.

Friends of ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri are pressing his claims to the post, his chief supporter being Edward F. Golla, national committee man, who is a bosom friend of Bryan.

William Church Osborn, of New York, has also been spoken of as a possibility for the London post, and while he has the advantage of being a brother-in-law of Cleveland H. Dodge, who is in high favor with the administration, it was whispered to-day that there are certain things with a Princeton tinge to them that make Mr. Osborn's selection unlikely.

It is taken for granted that Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, the young and energetic secretary of the national committee, can have a diplomatic post, if he cares to take one. Mr. Davies is silent on the subject, but his friends say they will not be surprised if he decides to become the American Ambassador at Rome.

Penfield for Austria.
Frederic C. Penfield, of Pennsylvania, according to the gossip, is in a fair way to become Ambassador to Austria. Norman E. Mack, national committee man from New York, is also being urged for this post, but it is understood his friends are not insistent, and that they would be satisfied if he got another office equally as good in the diplomatic service.

William Corcoran Enstis, chairman of the local committee in charge of President Wilson's inauguration, has been brought out as a possibility for the post of Ambassador to Germany.

Among other names mentioned in connection with diplomatic appointments is that of Colonel Thomas W. Birch, of New Jersey, a warm friend of the President, who is expected to become Minister to Belgium. Colonel Birch is also a warm friend of Mr. Bryan, and his friends expect to see him get the post, although there are four other candidates for it.

Others who are said to be under consideration for diplomatic places are ex-Senator Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; John E. Lamb, of Indiana; Justice James W. Gerard, of New York; ex-Mayor James S. Phelps, of San Francisco; and Rudolph Spreckels, of the same city.

It was reported to-day that Postmaster General Burleson is going to replace as many Republicans with Democrats as he possibly can in his department, on the theory that this being a Democratic administration, none but Democrats should have the places. The efficiency of the present officers, who served under Mr. Hitchcock, has been highly praised, even Colonel House, the President's warm friend, paying Mr. Hitchcock a high tribute for his work. It remains to be seen, however, whether the new Postmaster General is going to place jobs before efficiency.

TO CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION.
Two meetings, the first to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Broadway Tabernacle, and the second on Monday evening at Carnegie Hall, in the interest of Hampton Institute, will commemorate in this city the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro. Among the speakers at these meetings will be Borough President McAneny and Dr. Talcott Williams, of the School of Journalism. An historical pageant and negro plantation songs will be a feature of the Monday night meeting.

RUPPERT GIVES SWANS TO PARK.
The swan colony in Central Park has been increased by thirty-two specimens from the estate of Jacob Ruppert on Long Island. The birds arrived in the park yesterday.

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M'ADOO AND O'GORMAN TO DISCUSS PATRONAGE

Secretary of Treasury May Meet Senator To-day and Allot Tammany Plums.

LOEB SUCCESSOR UNNAMED

McCombs Denies Friction with Wilson, and Morgenthau Says He Has No Grievance Over Cabinet.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department is in the city for a few days to settle up his private affairs and see the members of his family, whom he will take to Washington when he has been able to find a home that will suit them.

Senator O'Gorman, who is to dispense the organization patronage of this state, will probably see Secretary McAdoo to-day and talk over various requests that Tammany will have to make.

Secretary McAdoo visited the Sub-Treasury in Wall street and the Custom House yesterday. He was met at the former by Mr. Hale, in the absence of C. S. Millington, Assistant United States Treasurer. At the Custom House he was greeted in person by Collector Loeb, who explained to him some of the business of the office. The outgoing Collector, who resigned some months ago to go into business with the Guggenheims, expressed the hope that his successor would be appointed soon.

Secretary McAdoo said he had no idea when he would appoint a Collector, as he intended to go about making changes slowly. Mr. McAdoo expects to return to Washington on Monday. He denied that he knew of any trouble in the National Committee.

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